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The Story-Marshall Tornado of August 20, 1928

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tions. Above the unoxidized and unleached Nebraskan till there is about eight feet of leached Nebraskan till or gumbotil. Farther along the road the Nebraskan gumbotil and Nebraskan till are ploughed by Kansan till. In depressions on the eroded surfaces of the Kansan till are Loveland silts which are overlain by Iowan till and gravelly till which in turn are overlain by Peorian loess. A composite section along this road from the east edge of the Little Sioux flood-plain to the upland about one-half mile farther east shows the following materials: Nebraskan till, Nebraskan gumbotil, Kansan till, Loveland silts, Iowan till and gravels, and Peorian loess.

(d) On primary road 18 east of the crossing of the Big Sioux, in section 16, Lyon township, Lyon county. Here a composite section of about 110 feet in thickness representing the kinds of material to be seen in these splendid cuts is as follows: FEET

5. Loess, buff-colored, lowest one foot gray and has iron tubules; unleached except upper three feet, which is dark brown and leached ---------- 14
4. Till, Kansan, oxidized, unleached, has concretions, sand pockets, breaks into irregular shaped fragments, jointed ---------- 38
3. Silts, alternating bands of dark brown chocolate-colored calcareous silts and lighter colored loess-like silts with no pebbles and highly calcareous and having concretions ---------- 30
2. Till, Nebraskan, oxidized and unleached, dark brown, chocolate-colored stains along many joints, many lines of concretions, breaks into irregular fragments ---------- 10½
1. Till, Nebraskan, unoxidized and unleached, dark gray in color, highly calcareous, has concretions, starchlike fracture ---------- 15

The silts in this section are interpreted to be of interglacial origin and to be Aftonian in age.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

THE STORY-MARSHALL TORNADO OF AUGUST 20, 1928

JOHN E. SMITH

This storm began in Nevada and moved eastward about twenty miles between 6:30 and 7:00 o'clock p.m. Its path, at first only two rods wide, increased somewhat irregularly as it advanced reaching a maximum of nearly 100 rods about fifteen miles from the starting point. The tornado moved north four miles in going eighteen and one-half miles east.

The greatest damage was done by the storm in Nevada, and in rural districts where it crossed building sites at highway intersections as at the Lounsbury farm three miles northwest of Colo.

Its destruction was most complete in the right half of its track and in places where its path led up medium to steep slopes. Buildings, trees, crops or fences were injured or ruined on fifteen farms.

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THE NASHUA MARLS OF THE ST. JOHNS RIVER REGION

S. W. STOOKEY

The Tertiary formations represented in Florida. Dall's papers on the Nashua marls of the Caloosahatchee River region of Southwestern Florida. The recognition of Pliocene marls along the St. Johns River by Matson and Clapp. Lists of fossils there collected. Lists of fossils collected by the author one-half mile north of the Atlantic coast Line bridge compared with those collected at Yelvington ten miles west of the St. John's River. Comparison of these with previous lists published. These all seem to be of late Plicene age.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH PRECAMBRIAN?

CHARLES KEYES

Recent marked tendency shown in Europe especially to give taxonomic rank comparable to geological period, Carbonic, Cretacic, and the like, to rocks older than those of Cambric age, and to designate the rock column represented Precambian appears to be, in this country at least, a notably retrogressive movement. It parallels the situation a century ago when Wernerians were possessed with jumbling together all rocks beneath those of Cretacic age, as we know them today, under the title of the Transition Class. Out of the latter speedily take on form six great systems. Thus, late delimitations of Precambrian imply its recognition as having Systemic or Periodic rank, a rank much too low.

In America, particularly, real progress is made in quite the other direction. The stratified column of pre-Paleozoic age, wonderfully well expressed in the Montana-Alberta portion of the Rocky Mountains, resolves itself into quite as many subdivisions, sections of Periodic span, as we are accustomed to recognize from